# HIS 34.
# MAJESTIES
# DECLARATION
## To all His Loving *Subjects.*

## AFTER HIS LATE VICTORY

against the Rebells on Sunday the 23. *of October*, 1642.

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*Charles R.*

OUr expreſſe pleaſure is, That this Our Declaration be Publiſhed in all Churches and Chappels within the Kingdom of *England* and Dominion of *Wales*, by the Parſons, Vicars or Curates of the ſame.

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Printed by His *Majeſties* Command

*AT OXFORD*,

And Re-Printed at *York* by *Stephen Bulkley*, 1642.

*By ſpeciall Command.*

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# His Majeseies
# DECLARATION
## O ALL HIS LOVING SUBJECTS
### After His late Victory againſt the Rebels
*on Sunday the* 23. *of October*, 1642.

AS We muſt wholly attribute the preſervation of Us and Our Children in the late bloody Battle with the Rebels to the mercy and goodneſſe of Al-ighty God, who beſt knowing the Juſtice of Our cauſe, and the uprightneſſe of Our heart, to is ſervice, and to the good and well-faire of Our eople, would not ſuffer Us and this whole King-om to be made a prey to thoſe deſperate Perſons o We hold it Our duty ſtill to uſe all poſſible eans to remove that Jealouſie, and miſunder-tanding frō Our good Subjects, which by the In-luſtry & ſubtilty of that Malignant Party (which

hath brought this miſchief & confuſion upon the Kingdom) hath been infuſed into them, and to that purpoſe (though even thoſe ſcandals are ſufficiently anſwered by many of Our Declarations and Meſſages, and by Our late Proteſtation made in the head of Our Army, which We ſhall alwaies by the help of God, ſtedfaſtly and ſolemnly obſerve) We ſhall take notice of thoſe ſubtile Inſinuations by which at this Preſent (according to that obſervation We can make, and Information We can receive) they endeavour to poyſon the hearts and corrupt the Allegiance of ſuch of Our good Subjects who cannot ſo cleerely diſcerne their malice and impoſtures. Firſt, by urging and preſſing that falſe groundleſſe Imputation of Our favouring Popery, and Our imploying many of that Religion now in Our Army. Secondly, by ſeducing Our good people to believe that this Army rayſed and kept for Our neceſſary defence (and without which in all probability the malice of theſe men had before this taken Our life from Us) is to fight againſt, and ſubdue the Parliament, to take away the Priviledges thereof, and thereby to root out Parliaments; if either of which were true, We ſhould not have the courage with an Army much greater then Ours, to hope for ſucceſſe.

For

For the firſt, for Our Affection to that Religion, Our continuall practiſe, Our conſtant Profeſſion and ſeveral Proteſtations will ſatisfie all the world; againſt which, Malice and Treaſon it ſelf cannot find the leaſt probable objection, we wiſh from Our heart the zeale and Affection of theſe men (to the true Proteſtant Religion) were as apparant as Ours. For the imploying Men of that Religion in Our preſent ſervice in the Army, whoſoever conſiders the hardneſſe and ſtraights, the malice and fury of theſe men have driuen Us to, their ſtopping all paſſages and waies that neither men or mony might come to Us, their declaring all ſuch to be Traitors who ſhal aſſiſt Us, their entertaining men of all Countries, all Religions, to ſerve againſt Us, would not wonder, if We had been very well contented to have received the ſervice and Aſſiſtance of any of Our good Subjects who had Loyalty enough (whatſoever their Religion is) to bring them to Our ſuccour. All men know the great number of Papiſts which ſerve in their Army; Commanders, and others, the great Induſtry they have uſed to corrupt the Loyalty and Affection of all Our Subjects of that Religion; the private promiſes & undertakings they have made to them, that if they would aſſiſt them

againſt Us, all the Laws made in their prejudice ſhould be repealed, yet neither the weakneſſe of Our own condition, nor the other Arts uſed againſt Us, could prevaile with Us to invite thoſe of that Religion to come to Our ſuccour or to recall Our Proclamation which forbad them to do ſo. And We are confident (though We know of ſome few whoſe eminent Abilities in command and conduct, and moderate and unfactious diſpoſitions hath moved Us in this great neceſſity to imploy them in this ſervice) that a far greater number of that Religion is in the Army of the Rebels, then in Our own. And We do aſſure Our good Subjects though We ſhall alwaies remember the particular ſervices which particular men have or ſhall in this exigent of Ours performe to Us with that grace and bounty which becoms a juſt Prince, yet We ſhall be ſo far from ever giving the leaſt countenance or encouragement to that Religion, that We ſhall alwaies uſe Our utmoſt endeavour to ſuppreſſe it, by the execution of thoſe good and wholſom Lawes already in force againſt Papiſts, and concurring in ſuch further remedies as the care and wiſdom of Us and both Houſes of Parliament ſhall think moſt neceſſary for the Advancement of Gods ſervice.

For

For the ſecond, of Our Intention to make War upon Our Parliament and ſo to root out *Parliaments*. The ſcandall is ſo ſenſeleſſe, when Our Accuſation of a few particular Perſons for particular crimes notoriouſly committed, adjudged by the known Laws of the Land to be Treaton, is evident, that no Man can be moved with it; who doth not beleive a dozen or twenty factious, ſeditious Perſons, to be the high Court of Parliament, which conſiſts of Kings, Lords, & Commons, and for the Priviledges of it, whoever doth not beleive that to raiſe an Army to murther and depoſe the King, to alter the whole frame of Goverment, & eſtabliſhed Lawes of the Land by extemporary, extravagant Votes & reſolutions of either or both Houſes, to force and compel the Members to ſubmit to the Faction and Treaſon of a few, and to take away the Liberty and freedom of Conſultation from them, to be the Priviledges of Parliament, muſt confeſſe that the Army now raiſed by Us, is no leſſe for the vindication and preſervation of Parliaments then for Our own neceſſary defence. We have often ſaid, and We ſtill ſay, that We beleive many Inconveniences have grown upon this Kingdom by the too long intermiſſion of Parliaments; that Parliaments are the only neceſſary

ceſſary Soveraign remedies for the growing miſ-chiefes, which time and Accidents have and will alwaies beget in this Kingdom, that without Parliaments, the happineſſe cannot be laſting to King or People; We have prepared for the frequent aſſembling of Parliaments, and will be alwayes as carefull of their juſt Priviledges, as of Our Life, Honour, or Intereſt; but that thoſe Priviledges ſhould extend ſo far as hath been lately declared that it ſhould not be lawfull for Us to apprehend the Lord St. *Iohn*, Captain *Windgate*, or Captain *Walton*, when they came to deſtroy Us, becauſe they were Members of Parliament (without the conſent of that Houſe of which they were Members) is ſo ridiculous, that there need no more to be ſaid in this Argument then the giving theſe inſtances. In a Word, as who ever knows in what danger Our Perſon was in, on Sunday the 23. of *October*, can never beleive that the Army which gave Us Battle, was raiſed for Our defence & preſervation; ſo when they conſider how much the Liberty of the Subject is invaded by their Rapine & Impriſoning; and that four parts, at the leaſt, of five of the Members of both Houſes are by violence driven from being preſent in that Councel. That the Book of Common Prayer is rejected,

and

nd no countenance given but to *Anabaptists and*
*Brownists*, they will easily find the pretences, of
are of the Protestant Religion, the Liberty of the
ubject, and of the Priviledge of Parliament to be
s vain and pretended, as those which refer to
he safety of Our Person, and preservation of Our
osterity.

We cannot omit the great pains and endea-
ours these great pretenders to peace and Charity
ave taken, to raise an implacable malice and ha-
red between the Gentry and Cõmonalty of the
Kingdome, by rendring all Persons of Honour,
Courage, and Reputation, odious to the Com-
non People, under the style of Cavaleers; inso-
uch, as the High-wayes and Villages have not
een safe for Gentlemen to passe through with-
ut violence or Affronts; and by infusing into
hem that there was an intention by the Cõmis-
on of *Array* to take away a part of their Estates
om them; a scandal so senseless and impossible,
hat the contrivers of it, well know they might
ith equall Ingenuity have charged Us with a
urpose of introducing Turcisme or Judisme a-
ongst them. And We hope when Our good Sub-
cts have well weighed the continuall practises
these men, to reject all offers of Treaty, and

to ſuppreſſe Truth, and to miſlead them by bol
and monſtrous falſehoods; they will not thin
ſuch Arts and wayes to lead to Peace and Unity
And We deſire Our good Subjects of all Cond
tions to beleive that We hold Our Self bound n
leſſe to defend and protect the meaneſt of Ou
People (who are born equally free, and to who
the Law of the Land is an equall Inheritance
then the greateſt Subject; and that as the weal
and ſtrength of this Kingdome conſiſts in th
number and happineſſe of Our People, which
made up of men of all Conditions, ſo We ſhall
the utmoſt of Our power endeavour, witho
diſtinction, to give every one of them that Juſti
and Protection which is due to them, and W
doe exhort them all to that charitable and br
therly Affection one towards another, that th
may be reconciled in a Juſt duty and Loyalty
Us, which may enable Us for that Protection.

To conclude, We would have all the Wor
know, That We ſhall never forget the Proteſta
ons and Vowes We have made to Almighty G
in Our ſeverall Declarations & Meſſages to bo
Our Houſes of Parliament. And We are too mu
a Chriſtian to beleive that We can breake th
promiſes, and avoyd the Juſtice of Heaven.

*FINIS.*

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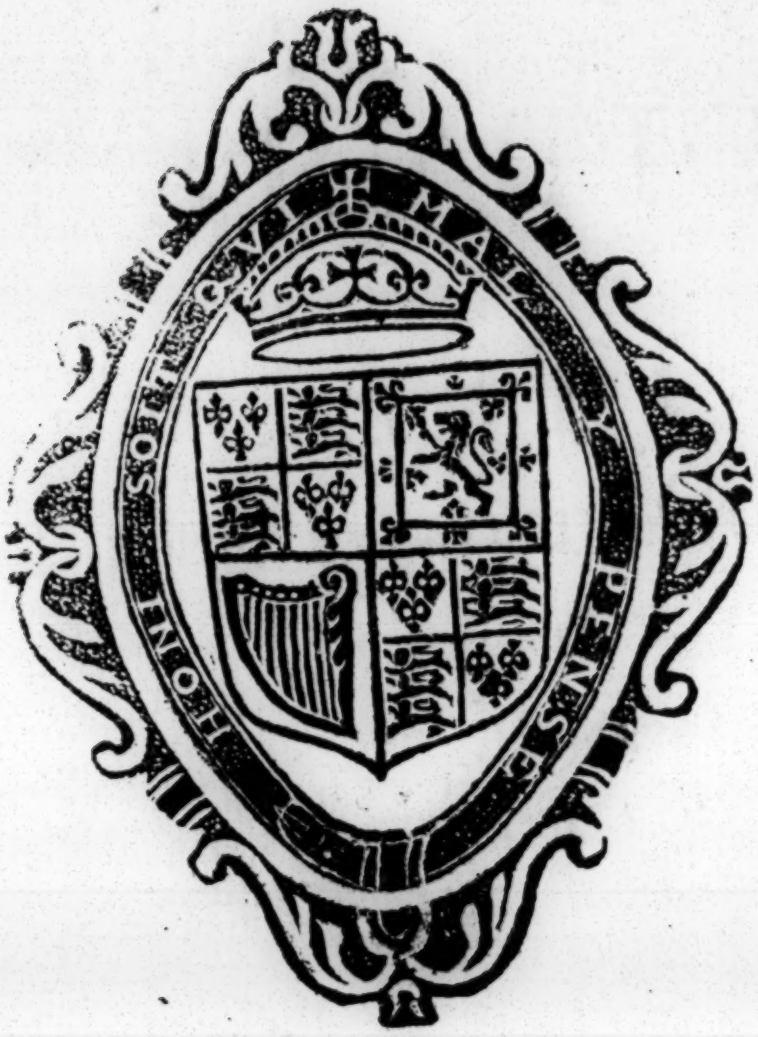
C.  R.